INFORMATION SCRIPT

Environmental Product Declarations for Construction Chemicals

1st Edition, June 2015

DEUTSCHE BAUCHEMIE

Impressum

Authors:
Deutsche Bauchemie's Working Group 6.8 "Sustainable Construction",
Consulting Donath

1st Edition, June 2015
Deadline: May 2015

Deutsche Bauchemie e. V.
Mainzer Landstraße 55
60329 Frankfurt am Main
Telephone +49 69 2556 - 1318
Telefax +49 69 2556 - 1319
www.deutsche-bauchemie.de

215-IS-E-2015

Design
stationreal marketing und kommunikation gbr, Frankfurt am Main
www.stationreal.de

Printed by
Frotscher, Darmstadt
www.frotscher-druck.de

Source of photographs
Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen – DGNB e.V.
ECO Platform AISBL
Fotolia Bildagentur
Horst Krüger
iStock Bildagentur
Roland Halbe/ARTUR IMAGES
Shutterstock Bildagentur
U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC)

ISBN 978-3-944138-30-5 (pdf file)

Responsible Care

Deutsche Bauchemie e. V. supports the
world-wide Responsible Care Initiative

TABLE OF CONTENTS

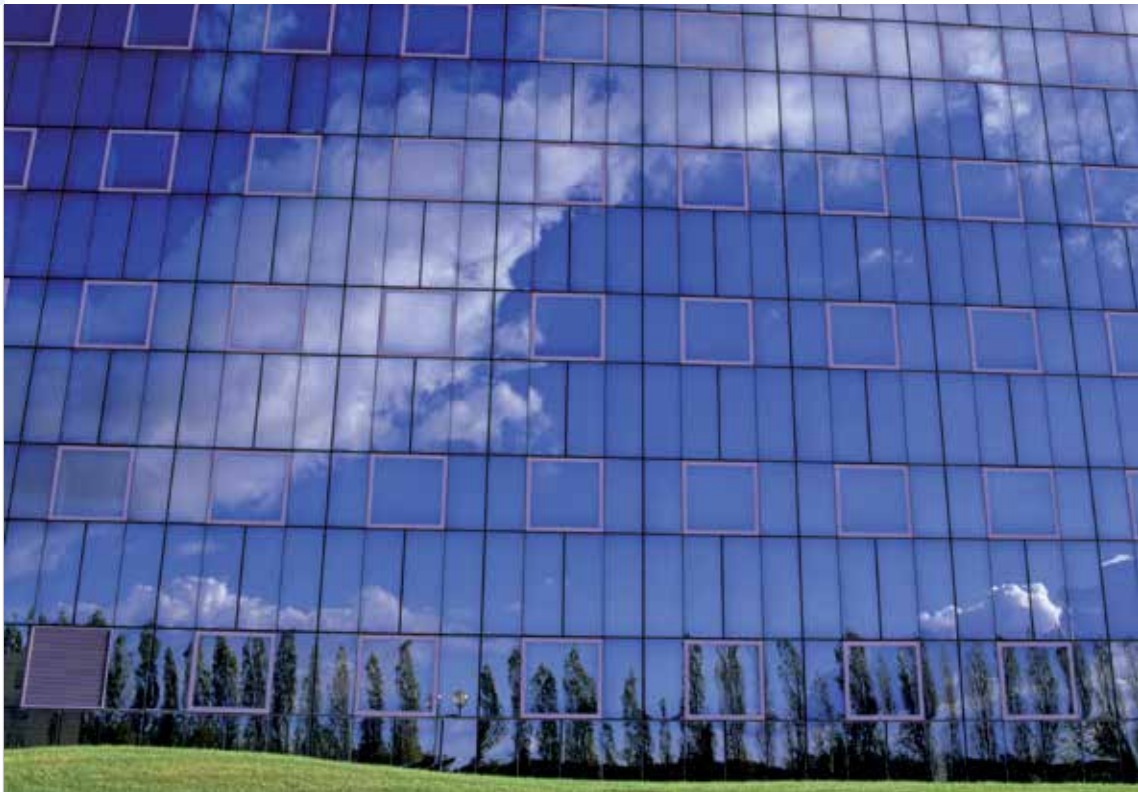
1 INTRODUCTION

The stakeholders involved in construction are increasingly focusing on the subject of "sustainable construction". The share of large objects for which sustainable design and execution are certified according to relevant building certification programs, for example DGNB, BNB or LEED, continues to grow. It can be assumed that this development is not just short-term hype but a long-term trend and with this trend, the demand for construction products that have information in regard to their impact on the environment, i.e. their life cycle assessment data, has grown considerably. Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) have established themselves for communicating product related life cycle assessment data.

To make it easier for member companies to provide customers with the relevant EPDs for their construction chemicals, Deutsche Bauchemie's Executive Board decided in 2011 that the association would develop so-called model EPDs and have them independently verified by IBU (Institut für Bauen und Umwelt – German Institute for Building and the Environment). The Executive Board's decision was based on extensive consultations and a clear recommendation by the association's in-house Work Group "Sustainable Construction", one of Deutsche Bauchemie's largest work groups. This decision has meanwhile been implemented and 192 model EPDs, differentiated according to application areas, were prepared within the scope of the project and made available to member companies.

Deutsche Bauchemie's very extensive EPD project is concluded with this Information Script in which the background of the activities, the benefits and the use of model EPDs are described in more detail. With this brochure, the model EPDs prepared by the association are placed in the overall context of sustainable construction to provide a better understanding of the interrelationships and the role of EPDs.

Deutsche Bauchemie will remain committed to sustainable construction in the future as well and play an active role in ongoing developments in this area.



2 WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY AND WHY IS IT BECOMING INCREASINGLY MORE IMPORTANT?

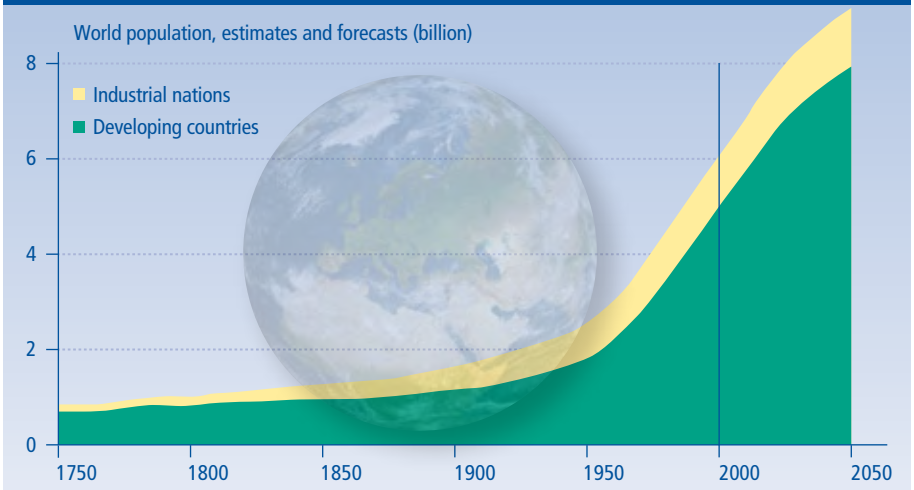
During the last years, the term sustainability has made its way into all areas of life and all branches. In many cases, the term is used imprecisely and seen as a buzzword. Sustainability always seems to involve so many different subject areas. That is not quite incorrect because sustainability is a complex subject that encompasses all areas of life and can have different facets. In most cases, sustainability is equated with "environmentally friendly", "energy efficient" and "socially acceptable" or simply with "durable". It is all of these things and even more, depending on topic.

> **The core and concerns of sustainability or sustainable development are nothing less than the intergenerational preservation of life on earth for humans and nature.**

A general principle was defined for this, stating that economic, ecological and social issues must be in harmony with each other. But when it comes down to a specific consumer choice, the importance of different aspects of sustainability for a product or a social policy measure may vary widely and focus on different issues.

The trend to sustainability is driven by a higher standard of living with great mobility and strong consumption along with a simultaneously growing world population and all the consequences in conjunction with this: limited resources and destruction of the environment as well as the demand for social justice at a global level.

ill. 1: Global population development



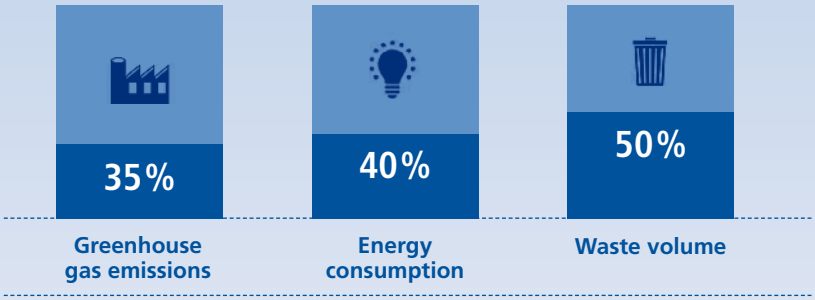
In spite of many doubts, the term is being increasingly used. To some extent it has become an obligation for every company to take a position on the subject of sustainability. More and more companies are issuing sustainability reports in which reporting has taken on a new kind of transparency. For many large companies, "sustainability performance" is directly related to shareholder value. And since their own performance depends on the consistency of requirements and qualities throughout the entire supply chain, strict requirements are increasingly being placed on raw materials and their suppliers. Suppliers then have the burden of supplying proof to prequalify themselves. As a result, the obligation to report slowly pervades deeper and deeper through all areas.

The building sector plays an important role, especially in the ecological area (see ill. 2).

First of all, more than a third of the greenhouse gases produced and the energy consumed by humans occur in the area of construction and buildings. Secondly, in no other area can savings be achieved so easily and efficiently. The technical solutions for this already exist and in most cases they are also economically worthwhile. In politics, these are "low hanging fruits", evidenced by the numerous political decisions that have been made in the last years.

ill. 2: Influence of the construction sector in the ecological area

Share of anthropogenic influences in Germany according to the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU), 2009



3 WHAT IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION (EPD)?

The assessment of sustainability only makes sense at the functional level. This means: whether a product in a building is sustainable can only be judged if the entire building was assessed in regard to its sustainability. Therefore, the assessment of sustainability must take place at the building level and not the product level.

One requirement when assessing the sustainability of buildings is the availability of product data for analysis of the life cycle (life cycle assessment). Environmental Product Declarations, abbreviated EPDs, provide the information needed for this in a standardised format.

It is important to understand in this conjunction that an EPD is not a direct assessment or quality label for construction products since no quality requirements are placed on products for the preparation of an EPD. Quite the contrary, requirements are placed on the quality of the information which must be transparently shown and verified by third parties. An EDP is therefore about credible (verified), product related sets of data in a standardised format for assessing the environmental impact at a building level (life cycle assessment of a building).

MUSTER EPD
Deutsche Bauchemie e.V.

Among other things, the standard DIN EN 15804 "Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products" describes the general scope of environmental product declarations. This ensures that the reader or user of different declarations can quickly find the information that is important to him and that the underlying data in the EPDs regarding quality and informative value are comparable.

Taking DIN EN 15804 into account, EPDs follow a strictly regulated order which makes it easier for the user to find the information that is relevant to him (see Table 1).

Table 1:

Section of the EPD	Examples of the information found
Product	Description of the product, range of use, technical data, raw materials and auxiliary agents as well as information on use
Calculation rules and scenarios	Reference value of EPD data (e.g. m^2, m^3 or kg), life cycle stages taken into account in the life cycle assessment, other assumptions, e.g. transport distances and cleaning frequency
Results of the life cycle assessment	Presentation of the life cycle assessment indicators in table form
Interpretation of the life cycle assessment results	Analysis of which production or life cycle stages have the greatest impact on the environment or when the most energy is used during the life cycle
Proof	Proof relevant to environment and health, e.g. leaching or emission behaviour

Product Life Cycle Assessment: The Core of an EPD

The essential basis for every EPD is the execution of a product life cycle assessment. When assessing the life cycle of a product, the applicable standard (DIN EN 15804) also describes which stages in the life cycle of a construction product must be taken into account for an EPD and where the respective boundaries are between the individual stages (see ill. 3). As a minimum, the complete production stage of a product must be declared, i.e. all processes from extraction of raw materials to provision of the finished product at the factory gate (cradle to gate). When taking the entire life cycle of a product into account, the utilisation stage as well as landfill/recycling of the used materials after demolition of the building are also included (cradle to cradle).

Regardless of the life cycle stages that are taken into account, a life cycle assessment is always made in several steps: first, within the scope of a so-called inventory analysis, it is determined which raw materials, energy sources, etc. are required for the production of a product or its utilisation. Based on the aggregated indicators, the environmental impacts resulting from production are then calculated. Life cycle assessments are normally made by companies that are specialised in this area.

A number of indicators are calculated for a life cycle assessment which, in principle, can be divided into three groups:

1. impacts (e.g. potential for global warming, ozone depletion and acidification)
2. Use of resources (e.g. consumption of energy and fresh water)
3. Waste and other output for recycling or disposal

Citation: DIN EN 15804, April 2012. Sustainability of construction works – Environmental Product Declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products; German version EN 15804; 2012

ill. 3: The life cycle of buildings and construction products

A1–A3 Production stage	A4–A5 Construction stage	B1–B7 Utilisation stage	C1–C4 Disposal stage	D Benefits and burdens outside the system boundaries
A1 Provision of raw materials	A4 Transport	B1 Utilisation	C1 Recovery	D Potential for reuse, recovery and recycling
A2 Transport	A5 Construction/installation	B2 Maintenance	C2 Transport	
A3 Production		B3 Repair	C3 Waste management	
		B4 Replacement	C4 Landfill	
		B5 Alteration/renewal		
		B6 Operational energy input		

4 WHAT ARE EPDS USED FOR WHEN ASSSESSING A BUILDING?

Businesses and real estate companies are increasingly viewing sustainability as an important criterion to increase and preserve the value of buildings and the share of sustainable buildings that they have sold or manage are presented in their portfolios or sustainability reports. Since it is desirable that this share should continue to grow, internal rules have been formulated that make a "Green Building Certificate" such as those issued by LEED or DGNB compulsory for new leases or new buildings. In Germany, public authorities also specify that as of a certain size new buildings must be certified according to BNB. The certification systems place requirements on the buildings as well as the products used for construction and observance must be documented in detail and verifiable.

The requirements set out in the building certification systems indicate which topics must be taken into account for the assessment of sustainability. They are based on the so-called three pillar model in which aspects are simultaneously considered and assessed for their ecological, economic and social impact. The simultaneous or holistic view is crucial since this is the only way that undesirable side effects of an alleged improvement of an aspect can be recognised. The assessment takes place over a long period of time to prevent long-term side effects in favour of short-term improvements.

> Only a life cycle assessment can show which measures are actually the best. The economic advantages of better quality materials can often be clearly shown in a life cycle cost-breakdown. This also applies analogously for ecological impacts.

The analysis of environmental impacts throughout the life cycle is called "life cycle assessment". The consumption of resources as well as emissions and waste are taken into account (what goes in and what comes out?).

This is the only way to make later savings of resources or emissions visible which can then be set off against the expenses resulting from the extraction of raw materials, production and transports.

Sustainability certification systems for buildings (such as DGNB, BNB, LEED, etc.) in particular demand these life cycle assessments.

Product specific indicators taken from EPDs form the basis for assessing the life cycle of buildings. Consequently, the availability of EPDs is deemed positive in the certification systems.

That is why EPDs are increasingly being specified in tenders for the construction products used, sometimes even as a prequalification criterion.

5 WHAT ARE MODEL EPDS FOR CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS?

The preparation of an EPD is normally a lengthy and costly process that every producer must go through for each product or a product group. Since the portfolios of most producers include a comprehensive line of different products, the time and expense required to compile the data and calculate product-specific life cycle assessments would be substantial. Furthermore, the influence of many products on the sustainability of a building is minimal because they are only used in small quantities. The time and expense involved for the preparation of producer-specific environmental product declarations would in no way be proportional to the expected benefit.

By preparing so-called "model EPDs", different trade associations, including Deutsche Bauchemie, have developed simplified procedures for their member companies that allow cost-effective provision of environmental data. Further synergies have been utilised in some areas by organising joint projects with our sister associations VdL (Verband der deutschen Lack- und Druckfarbenindustrie – Association of German Paint and Printing Ink Industry) and IVK (Industrieverband Klebstoffe – German Association of Adhesive Manufacturers). In these cases, expenses were borne jointly by the three associations and the results can be used by all members of the participating associations. This makes the model EPDs even more effective and also ensures that there is a large number of EPDs for construction products that can be used.

In the case of the model EPDs prepared by Deutsche Bauchemie, products with similar environmental performance and comparable use were divided into groups. Model EDPs were prepared for the individual product groups and verified by Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU). In total, there are presently 192 model EPDs for eight different product groups available1 (see Annex for an Overview of Model EPDs). The model EPDs thus cover numerous, different application areas for the construction of buildings.

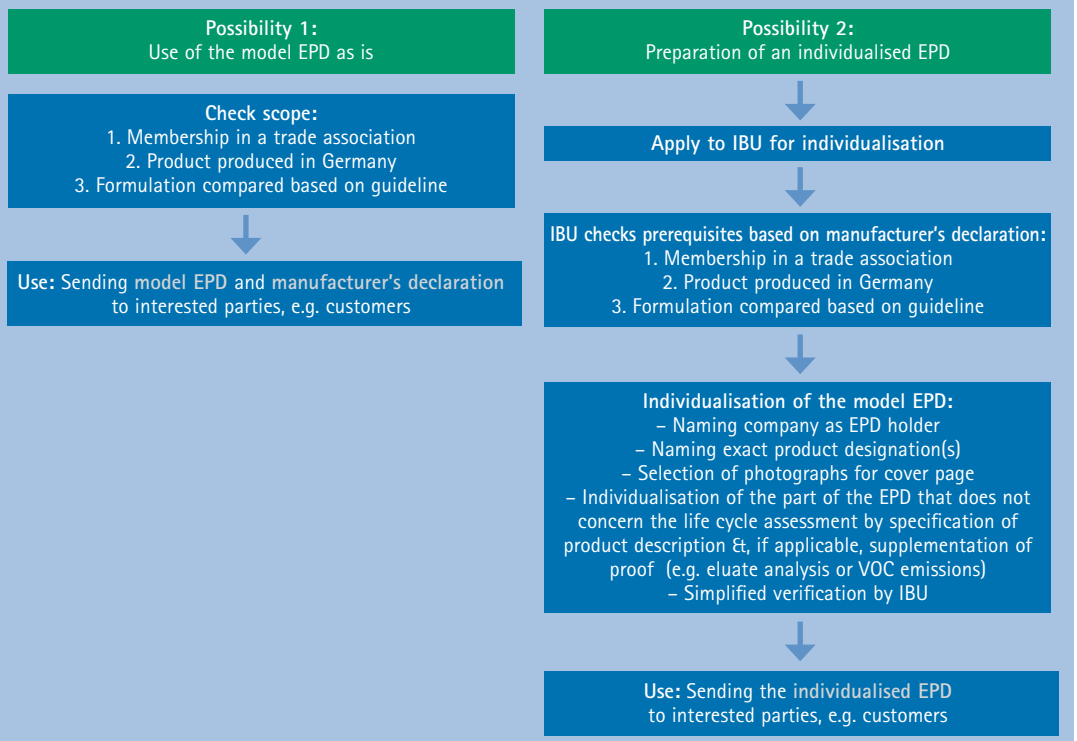
[1]The prepared model EPDs have been posted on the Deutsche Bauchemie website at http://bauchemie.vci.de/wiki/DBC_Muster-EPDs and on the Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. website at https://epd-online.com/ and are available free of charge.

Use and Individualisation of the Model EPDs

The prepared model EPDs can be used by members of the participating trade associations, either as they are or they can be individualised. Individualised EPDs contain the same life cycle assessment indicators but can be individualised by naming the company, giving the trade name of the products in the EPD, using own photographic material and individualising the description of the product and proof. Individualisation gives a manufacturer the possibility of creating his own, company-specific environmental product declaration at a reasonable price2.

A prerequisite for both uses is that the company is a statutory member of Deutsche Bauchemie or the participating sister associations, VdL and IVK, the declared products were produced in Germany, and the group under which the respective product falls was verified based on a guideline (point system scheme) (see ill. 4). Verification serves as proof that the formulation of the product is practically the same as the formulation underlying the life cycle assessment. This ensures that the environmental impacts of a product from a specific manufacturer will not exceed those given in the EPD.

ill. 4: Use of model EPDs



6 EPD IN COMMUNICATION

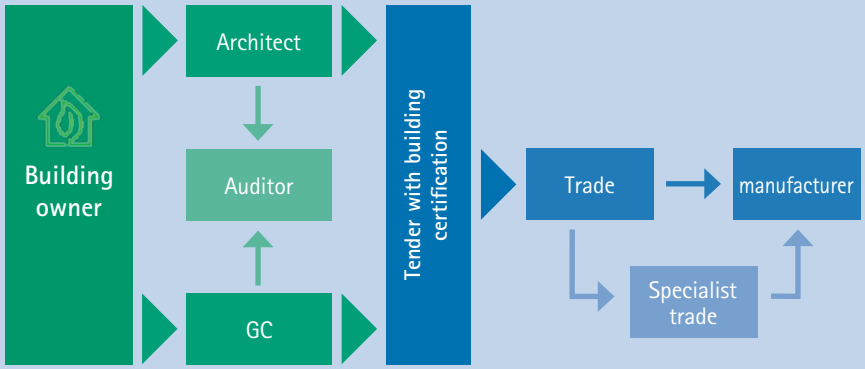
The communication of sustainability issues is anything but trivial. The contents of an EPD are extremely complex and, at the same time, novel. So when communicating EPDs, it is recommended to prepare the contents of the EPD specifically for target groups and applications. EPDs contain important information for an assessment of the environmental impacts of construction products in a building context throughout the entire life span. But who needs which data, in which form and for what purpose?

[2] When EPDs are individualised, the additional costs incurred for verification by IBU and the annual trade mark fee are found in IBU's Scale of Fees.

The data from an EPD is especially relevant when certifying the sustainability of buildings. "Green Building Rating Schemes" such as DGNB, BNB or LEED assess sustainability of buildings throughout the entire life cycle.

In these rating schemes, the provision of data using a standardised and established EPD system is honoured. That is why project officers increasingly look for the availability of data regarding environmental impacts in the form of an EPD when selecting products for building and products with an EPD are given preference. Sometimes EPDs are even specified in the tender as a prequalification criterion. Manufacturers of construction products who do not prepare themselves for this type of communication to building certification systems will increasingly lose market shares, especially in the object business and for public buildings.

ill. 5: Communication to building certifications *The Principle*



What makes communication difficult is the fact that the communication chain, starting with the building owner through auditors, architects, general contractors, trade and sometimes specialist trade, is long and the people who pass on the information often do not understand the content of the inquiries themselves. So far, only few people involved in the communication processes understand what an EPD is and what it is used for. In the following, the most important misunderstandings are explained and several notes given to promote understanding as well as how to deal with EPDs.

› An EPD is not a certificate

Unlike eco-labels such as the Blue Angel or natureplus, EPDs do not place minimum requirements on the quality or properties of the product. Instead, strict requirements are placed on the quality and format of the data provided. An EPD is to be seen as a set of verified data that is available in a standardised format for use in various rating schemes (e.g. for a building life cycle assessment to assess sustainability at a building level).

Therefore, an EPD is not another eco-label that places requirements on the environmental quality of products.

In point of fact, the standardised format for the provision of data through EPDs helps product manufacturers avoid or at least clearly reduce the high costs of processing product specific information for the most different eco-labels since the required information, which is then transparent and verified, is publicly available.

› A direct comparison of products based on an EPD makes no sense

A comparison of the environmental impacts of different products through an EPD is complex and not directly possible. There are various reasons for this. First of all, impacts over long periods of time in the entire system are what count but these can only be assessed in the built state and not based on the EPD of two building products. Second, complicated conversions must often be made in order to actually compare the data sets with each other.

> So which product is the most sustainable for which application can only be actually assessed at the building level.

Exactly this assessment is made possible by the provision of data in an EPD.

› Preparation of EPD data for target group-specific communication

An EPD brochure is not a suitable medium for communication to the different target groups.

> It is worthwhile to prepare relevant information for the respective target group so that contents and added value or relevance are understood.

Filtering out the relevant information is just as important as texts that are adapted to the target group and suitable preparation of the information. A suitable medium is also important.

Preparation of information related to target group and use is only possible if you have understood the impact of your own products in a building as well as the needs of the different parties involved.

7 WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS?

Construction Product Regulation (CPR)

The provision of product data through EPDs is voluntary for manufacturers. The majority of companies in the industry endorse this approach. So far, EPDs are not relevant for CE-marking but that may change because the EU Construction Product Regulation incorporated a new basic requirement for construction works when it entered into full force on July 1, 2013. With the new basic requirement No. 7, "Sustainable use of natural resources", the resource efficiency of a building is dealt with directly for the first time.

> In the preambles of the regulation it is noted that EPDs should be used for the assessment of sustainable use of resources as well as for the evaluation of environmental compatibility of a building.

How basic requirement No. 7 will actually be implemented must be discussed during the next years and decided upon.

ECO Platform

With the European standard EN 15804 for environmental product declarations, a joint basis for the exchange of life cycle based environmental information for construction products has been created. The approaches taken until now in the different countries

in Europe were not at all uniform and strongly marked by regional differences. As a result, EPDs were not recognised all over Europe so far which has led to increased costs for the industry.

The ECO Platform AISBL was founded in 2013 as an association of established European EPD Programme Operators.

> Goal is the harmonisation and mutual recognition of a core EPD based on EN 15804 for all of Europe, which, among other things, will be recognised by all building certification systems as a permissible format for the provision of product specific environmental information.

This should clearly reduce expenditures for manufacturers because the EPD programmes want to define common quality standards, processes and contents.

The first ECO EPDs with a common quality standard were published in October 2014. As before, the EPDs are verified by one of the programme operators (e.g. IBU in Germany). The ECO mark indicates observance of the jointly defined rules for the preparation of an EPD. The EPDs are then also recognised by the other participating EPD programme operators.

However, harmonisation of EPDs has not yet been concluded. In addition, due to the different background data bases used and several national specificities, some of which are legally binding, the EPDs that are available are not all based on the same foundation. There are several fundamental problems that still need to be solved. Work continues in ECO Platform's work groups as well as in bilateral processes between the individual EPD programme operators. The procedures of the programmes are being compared with each other and adjusted. The programmes in Germany and Sweden, for example, have already been harmonised.

Product Environmental Footprint (PEF)

An EPD can be useful for communication with business customers (B2B) but is too complex and seldom offers comprehensible added value for communication with private consumers (B2C) or even craftsmen, planers and architects (see chapter Communication with EPDs). To give this target group an orientation when selecting products according to ecological aspects, the EU Commission came up with the idea of the PEF (Product Environmental Footprint).

The PEF approach goes beyond the construction product area. If the EU Commission is able to enact its plans, this approach will be established in all branches and for all product areas. The original PEF approach was designed as a comparison at the product level but this contradicts the logic of a holistic approach that takes the impact of products during the utilisation phase into account. During the pilot phase, however, work is currently being carried out to find an EPD compatible solution in the area of construction products.

> It will still take several years to develop PEF. It is desirable that PEF in the area of building products is based on the existing solution of the EPD.

Contradictions as well as duplication of work and truly sustainable solutions can only be found through an EPD compatible approach based on EN 15804.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & GLOSSARY

Auditor	An auditor is a person who supports the building owner or architect when planning a sustainable building and coordinates sustainability certification of the project. At LEED, such a service provider is also called an "Accredited Professional" (LEED A.P.).
B2B communication	Business-to-Business; refers to the communication between two or more companies
B2C communication	Business-to-Consumer; refers to the communication between companies and private persons, e.g. end customers
BauPVO – Bauproduktenverordnung	German for Construction Product Regulation
BNB	Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen – German assessment system for sustainable building. BNB is a building certification system for federal buildings that is very similar to the DGNB certificate. It is mainly used for public construction projects.
Construction Product Regulation (CPR)	The Construction Product Regulation primarily intends to promote the free circulation of construction products in the European internal market. Furthermore, in the Annex it also defines basic requirements on buildings. Along with technical requirements, they also contain environmental as well as health relevant aspects.
Cradle to cradle	Analysis in which the entire life cycle of a product that can be recycled is taken into account, from the extraction of raw materials through the production and utilisation stage to the return of used materials into the material cycle.
Cradle to gate	Analysis in which the production stage of a product is assessed, i.e. all processes from the extraction of raw materials to provision of the finished products at the factory gate.
Cradle to grave	Analysis in which the entire life cycle of a product from the extraction of raw materials through the production and utilisation stage to disposal is taken into account.
DGNB	DGNB is the abbreviation for Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen (German Sustainable Building Council) as well as for Deutsches Gütesiegel Nachhaltiges Bauen (German Seal of Quality for Sustainable Construction), the DGNB certificate awarded by the Council.
Three pillar model	The three pillar model of sustainability states that aspects should be considered equally and assessed for their ecological, economic and social impact.
ECO EPD	Environmental Product Declarations that correspond to the common quality standard of the ECO Platform.
ECO Platform	The ECO Platform AISBL was founded as an association of established EPD Programme Operators in Europe. Goal is the harmonisation and mutual recognition of a core EPD for all of Europe.
Environmental impacts	Environmental impacts are (negative) effects on the environment caused by a product or process.

Environmental Indicator	An environmental indicator is a quantitative indicator of the contribution made by a construction product or building in regard to aspects relevant to the environment. Examples of indicators are global warming potential, energy consumption but also the quantity of waste generated during production and utilisation.
Environmental Product Declaration	Environmental Product Declarations – EPDs – contain neutrally presented and verified environmental and health related data on construction products. However, they are not an assessment or mark of quality for construction products.
EoL	End-of-Life
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
GC	General Contractor
IBU	Abbreviation for Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. – see below
Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.	German Institute for Construction and Environment (IBU) – a German programme operator for environmental product declarations that also organises the verification and publication of EPDs.
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment – see below
Life Cycle Assessment – LCA	A Life Cycle Assessment is a procedure that is used to calculate the environmental indicators of construction products and buildings.
LCC	Life Cycle Cost Calculation – see also Life Cycle Costs
Life Cycle Costs	Life cycle costs are all costs in connection with the production, utilisation and disposal of a product or building.
LEED	LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) is a building certification system that originated in the United States.
Manufacturer's Declaration	A manufacturer's declaration is a document in which the manufacturer attests that a certain model EPD can be used for one of his products (comparison of formulation).
PEF	Product Environmental Footprint – see below
Product Environmental Footprint	The PEF approach goes beyond the area of construction products. According to the plans of the EU Commission, PEF should be established in all branches and for all product areas.
Sustainability	The goal of sustainability or of sustainable development is the intergenerational preservation of human life and nature on earth. A general principle was defined for this, stating that economic, ecological and social issues must be in harmony with each other.
Sustainability Certificate (Green Building Certificate)	Award given to buildings which have verified high ecological, economic and social quality. Examples of this are the DGNB Certificate, BNB and LEED.

ANNEX: OVERVIEW OF MODEL EPDS FOR CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS

Serial No.		Type of product	Composition	Technical application
1	EPD-DIV-2012131-E	Epoxy resin products	filled and/or aqueous filled	All technical applications in the construction industry
2	EPD-DIV-2012111-E	Epoxy resin products	infilled/solvent-free	All technical applications in the construction industry
3	EPD-DIV-2012121-E	Epoxy resin products	aqueous/unfilled	All technical applications in the construction industry
4	EPD-DBC-20130014-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit niedrigem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	alle technischen Anwendungen aus der Bauchemie
5	EPD-DBC-20130013-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit hohem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	alle technischen Anwendungen aus der Bauchemie
6	EPD-DBC-20130015-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit niedrigem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
7	EPD-DBC-20130016-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit niedrigem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Flüssig aufzubringende Brückenabdichtungen
8	EPD-DBC-20130017-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit niedrigem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Abdichtungen im Verbund
9	EPD-DBC-20130018-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit niedrigem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
10	EPD-DBC-20130019-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit niedrigem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Abdichtung von Bauteilen aus Beton oder Mauerwerk und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen
11	EPD-DBC-20130020-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit niedrigem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Zur optischen Gestaltung von Betonbauteilen
12	EPD-DBC-20130021-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit hohem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
13	EPD-DBC-20130022-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit hohem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Flüssig aufzubringende Brückenabdichtungen
14	EPD-DBC-20130022-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit hohem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Abdichtungen im Verbund
15	EPD-DBC-20130023-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit hohem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
16	EPD-DBC-20130024-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit hohem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Abdichtung von Bauteilen aus Beton oder Mauerwerk und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen
17	EPD-DBC-20130025-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei mit hohem Gehalt an Reaktivverdünnern	Zur optischen Gestaltung von Betonbauteilen
18	EPD-DBC-20130026-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, wässrig	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
19	EPD-DBC-20130027-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, wässrig	Abdichtungen im Verbund
20	EPD-DBC-20130031-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, wässrig	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
21	EPD-DBC-20130027-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, wässrig	Abdichtung von Bauteilen aus Beton oder Mauerwerk und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen
22	EPD-DBC-20130028-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, wässrig	Zur optischen Gestaltung von Betonbauteilen
23	EPD-DBC-20130029-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, wässrig	Grundierungen für Brückenabdichtungen
24	EPD-DBC-20130030-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	ungefüllt, wässrig	Flüssigkunststoffe zur Bauwerksabdichtung

Serial No.		Type of product	Composition	Technical application
25	EPD-DBC-20130040-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit niedrigem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
26	EPD-DBC-20130041-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit niedrigem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Abdichtungen im Verbund
27	EPD-DBC-20130042-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit niedrigem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
28	EPD-DBC-20130043-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit niedrigem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Abdichtung von Bauteilen aus Beton oder Mauerwerk und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen
29	EPD-DBC-20130044-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit niedrigem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Zur optischen Gestaltung von Betonbauteilen
30	EPD-DBC-20130046-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit niedrigem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Grundierungen für Brückenabdichtungen
31	EPD-DBC-20130045-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit niedrigem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Flüssigkunststoffe zur Bauwerksabdichtung
32	EPD-DBC-20130047-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit niedrigem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Flüssig aufzubringende Dachabdichtungen
33	EPD-DBC-20130048-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit niedrigem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Fliesenkleber
34	EPD-DBC-20130032-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit hohem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
35	EPD-DBC-20130033-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit hohem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Abdichtungen im Verbund
36	EPD-DBC-20130033-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit hohem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
37	EPD-DBC-20130034-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit hohem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Abdichtung von Bauteilen aus Beton oder Mauerwerk und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen
38	EPD-DBC-20130035-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit hohem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Zur optischen Gestaltung von Betonbauteilen
39	EPD-DBC-20130036-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit hohem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Grundierungen für Brückenabdichtungen
40	EPD-DBC-20130033-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit hohem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Flüssigkunststoffe zur Bauwerksabdichtung
41	EPD-DBC-20130038-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit hohem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Flüssig aufzubringende Dachabdichtungen
42	EPD-DBC-20130039-IBE1-DE	Epoxidharzprodukte	gefüllt und/oder wässrig, gefüllt mit hohem Gehalt an Füllstoffen	Fliesenkleber
43	EPD-DBC-20130016-IBG1-EN	polyurethane resin products	filled or aqueous, solvent-free	All technical applications in the construction industry
44	EPD-DBC-20130015-IBG1-EN	polyurethane resin products	unfilled/solventfree, polyol-free	All technical applications in the construction industry
45	EPD-DBC-20130014-IBG1-EN	polyurethane resin products	unfilled/solventfree, containing polyols	All technical applications in the construction industry
46	EPD-DBC-20130018-IBG1-EN	polyurethane resin products	containing solvent, solvent content <10%	All technical applications in the construction industry
47	EPD-DBC-20130017-IBG1-EN	polyurethane resin products	containing solvent, solvent content between 10% and 50%	All technical applications in the construction industry

Serial No.		Type of product	Composition	Technical application
48	EPD-DBC-20130027-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Klebstoffe für Parkett und Bodenbeläge
49	EPD-DBC-20130028-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
50	EPD-DBC-20130029-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Flüssig aufzubringende Dachabdichtungen
51	EPD-DBC-20130030-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Flüssig aufzubringende Brückenabdichtungen
52	EPD-DBC-20130031-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
53	EPD-DBC-20130032-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Fliesenkleber
54	EPD-DBC-20130033-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Kleb- und Dichtstoffe
55	EPD-DBC-20130034-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Abdichtungen im Verbund
56	EPD-DBC-20130035-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Flüssigkunststoffe zur Bauwerksabdichtung
57	EPD-DBC-20130036-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Abdichtung von Bauteilen aus Beton oder Mauerwerk und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen
58	EPD-DBC-20130037-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethan- oder SMP-Basis, gefüllt oder auf wässriger Basis, lösemittelfrei	Zur optischen Gestaltung von Betonbauteilen
59	EPD-DBC-20130037-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolfrei	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
60	EPD-DBC-20130038-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolfrei	Flüssig aufzubringende Dachabdichtungen
61	EPD-DBC-20130039-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolfrei	Flüssig aufzubringende Brückenabdichtungen
62	EPD-DBC-20130040-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolfrei	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
63	EPD-DBC-20130041-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolfrei	Fliesenkleber
64	EPD-DBC-20130042-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolfrei	Kleb- und Dichtstoffe
65	EPD-DBC-20130043-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolfrei	Abdichtungen im Verbund
66	EPD-DBC-20130044-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolfrei	Flüssigkunststoffe zur Bauwerksabdichtung
67	EPD-DBC-20130045-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolfrei	Abdichtung von Bauteilen aus Beton oder Mauerwerk und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen
68	EPD-DBC-20130046-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolfrei	Zur optischen Gestaltung von Betonbauteilen
69	EPD-DBC-20130047-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolhaltig	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
70	EPD-DBC-20130048-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolhaltig	Flüssig aufzubringende Dachabdichtungen

Serial No.		Type of product	Composition	Technical application
71	EPD-DBC-20130049-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolhaltig	Flüssig aufzubringende Brückenabdichtungen
72	EPD-DBC-20130050-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolhaltig	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
73	EPD-DBC-20130051-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolhaltig	Fliesenkleber
74	EPD-DBC-20130052-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolhaltig	Kleb- und Dichtstoffe
75	EPD-DBC-20130053-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolhaltig	Abdichtungen im Verbund
76	EPD-DBC-20130054-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolhaltig	Flüssigkunststoffe zur Bauwerksabdichtung
77	EPD-DBC-20130055-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolhaltig	Abdichtung von Bauteilen aus Beton oder Mauerwerk und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen
78	EPD-DBC-20130056-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis, ungefüllt, lösemittelfrei, polyolhaltig	Zur optischen Gestaltung von Betonbauteilen
79	EPD-DBC-20130075-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
80	EPD-DBC-20130058-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Flüssig aufzubringende Dachabdichtungen
81	EPD-DBC-20130059-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Flüssig aufzubringende Brückenabdichtungen
82	EPD-DBC-20130060-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
83	EPD-DBC-20130061-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Fliesenkleber
84	EPD-DBC-20130062-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Kleb- und Dichtstoffe
85	EPD-DBC-20130063-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Abdichtungen im Verbund
86	EPD-DBC-20130064-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Flüssigkunststoffe zur Bauwerksabdichtung
87	EPD-DBC-20130065-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Abdichtung von Bauteilen aus Beton oder Mauerwerk und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen
88	EPD-DBC-20130066-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Zur optischen Gestaltung von Betonbauteilen
89	EPD-DBC-20130067-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt kleiner 10 %	Versiegelungen für Parkettböden, Fußbodenbeschichtungen und Bodenbeläge
90	EPD-DBC-20130068-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
91	EPD-DBC-20130076-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Flüssig aufzubringende Dachabdichtungen
92	EPD-DBC-20130069-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Flüssig aufzubringende Brückenabdichtungen
93	EPD-DBC-20130070-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Estrichmörtel und Estriche

Serial No.		Type of product	Composition	Technical application
94	EPD-DBC-20130071-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Fliesenkleber
95	EPD-DBC-20130072-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Kleb- und Dichtstoffe
96	EPD-DBC-20130073-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Abdichtungen im Verbund
97	EPD-DBC-20130074-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Flüssigkunststoffe zur Bauwerksabdichtung
98	EPD-DBC-20130024-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Abdichtung von Bauteilen aus Beton oder Mauerwerk und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen
99	EPD-DBC-20130025-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Zur optischen Gestaltung von Betonbauteilen
100	EPD-DBC-20130026-IBG1-D	Polyurethanharze	Polyurethanbasis; lösemittelhaltig, Lösemittelgehalt zwischen 10 % und 50 %	Versiegelungen für Parkettböden, Fußbodenbeschichtungen und Bodenbeläge
101	EPD-DBC-20130100-IBE1-EN	Methacrylate resin products	highly-filled, mortar	All technical applications in the construction industry
102	EPD-DBC-20130101-IBE1-EN	Methacrylate resin products	highly-filled, flow coatings	All technical applications in the construction industry
103	EPD-DBC-20130099-IBE1-EN	Methacrylate resin products	unfilled or low-filled	All technical applications in the construction industry
104	EPD-DBC-20130102-IBE1-EN	Methacrylate resin products	Methacrylate resin	binding agents for methacrylate resin products
105	EPD-DBC-20130145-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Mörtel	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
106	EPD-DBC-20130146-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Mörtel	Flüssig aufzubringende Brückenabdichtungen
107	EPD-DBC-20130147-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Mörtel	Abdichtungen im Verbund
108	EPD-DBC-20130148-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Mörtel	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
109	EPD-DBC-20130149-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Mörtel	Bauwerksabdichtungen
110	EPD-DBC-20130150-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Mörtel	Fugenabdichtungen
111	EPD-DBC-20130151-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Mörtel	Abdichtung von Bauteilen und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen oder zur opt. Gestaltung
112	EPD-DBC-20130152-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Fließbeschichtungen	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
113	EPD-DBC-20130153-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Fließbeschichtungen	Flüssig aufzubringende Brückenabdichtungen
114	EPD-DBC-20130154-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Fließbeschichtungen	Abdichtungen im Verbund
115	EPD-DBC-20130155-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Fließbeschichtungen	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
116	EPD-DBC-20130156-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Fließbeschichtungen	Bauwerksabdichtungen

Serial No.		Type of product	Composition	Technical application
117	EPD-DBC-20130157-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Fließbeschichtungen	Fugenabdichtungen
118	EPD-DBC-20130158-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	hochgefüllt, Fließbeschichtungen	Abdichtung von Bauteilen und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen oder zur opt. Gestaltung
119	EPD-DBC-20130137-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	ungefüllt oder niedrig gefüllt	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Betonbauteilen
120	EPD-DBC-20130138-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	ungefüllt oder niedrig gefüllt	Flüssig aufzubringende Brückenabdichtungen
121	EPD-DBC-20130139-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	ungefüllt oder niedrig gefüllt	Abdichtungen im Verbund
122	EPD-DBC-20130140-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	ungefüllt oder niedrig gefüllt	Estrichmörtel und Estriche
123	EPD-DBC-20130141-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	ungefüllt oder niedrig gefüllt	Bauwerksabdichtungen
124	EPD-DBC-20130142-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	ungefüllt oder niedrig gefüllt	Fugenabdichtungen
125	EPD-DBC-20130143-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	ungefüllt oder niedrig gefüllt	Abdichtung von Bauteilen und zur Vorbehandlung von mineralischen Untergründen oder zur opt. Gestaltung
126	EPD-DBC-20130144-IBE1-DE	Methacrylatharz-produkte	ungefüllt oder niedrig gefüllt	Flüssig aufzubringende Dachabdichtungen
127	EPD-DIV-2013311-EN	Modified mineral mortars	Modified mineral mortars Groups 1 to 3	All technical applications in the construction industry
128	see Serial No. 127			
129	see Serial No. 127			
130	EPD-DIV-20130108-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 1	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Beton-bauteilen
131	EPD-DIV-20130109-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 1	zur Verklebung
132	EPD-DIV-20130110-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 1	als Fugenmörtel
133	EPD-DIV-20130111-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 1	als Zementestriche, Bodenausgleichsmassen, Fließspachtel, Fließestriche
134	EPD-DIV-20130112-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 1	als Ausgleichsmassen für Wand und Decken
135	EPD-DIV-20130113-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 1	als Vergussmörtel
136	EPD-DIV-20130114-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 1	für Bauwerksabdichtungen
137	EPD-DIV-20130115-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 1	als Reparaturmörtel
138	EPD-DIV-20130116-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 2	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Beton-bauteilen
139	EPD-DIV-20130117-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 2	zur Verklebung
140	EPD-DIV-20130118-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 2	als Fugenmörtel
141	EPD-DIV-20130119-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 2	als Zementestriche, Bodenausgleichsmassen, Fließspachtel, Fließestriche
142	EPD-DIV-20130120-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 2	als Ausgleichsmassen für Wand und Decken

Serial No.		Type of product	Composition	Technical application
143	EPD-DIV-20130121-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 2	als Vergussmörtel
144	EPD-DIV-20130122-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 2	für Bauwerksabdichtungen
145	EPD-DIV-20130123-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 2	als Reparaturmörtel
146	EPD-DIV-20130124-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 3	Schutz und Instandsetzung von Beton-bauteilen
147	EPD-DIV-20130125-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 3	zur Verklebung
148	EPD-DIV-20130126-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 3	als Fugenmörtel
149	EPD-DIV-20130127-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 3	als Zementestriche, Bodenausgleichsmas-sen, Fließspachtel, Fließestriche
150	EPD-DIV-20130128-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 3	als Ausgleichsmassen für Wand und Decken
151	EPD-DIV-20130129-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 3	als Vergussmörtel
152	EPD-DIV-20130130-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 3	für Bauwerksabdichtungen
153	EPD-DIV-20130131-IBE1-DE	Mod. min. Mörtel	Gruppe 3	als Reparaturmörtel
154	EPD-DIV-20140063-IBG1-EN	Dispersion products	Dispersion products Classes a and b	All technical applications in the construc-tion industry
155	see Serial No. 154			
156	EPD-DIV-20140058-IBG1-EN	Dispersion products	Dispersion products, solvent free	All technical applications in the construc-tion industry
157	EPD-DIV-20140086-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse a	Klebstoffe, Fixierungen, Vorstriche und Grundierungen für Bodenbelags- bzw. Parkettarbeiten
158	EPD-DIV-20140087-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse a	Fliesenklebstoff
159	EPD-DIV-20140088-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse a	Kleb-, Beschichtungs- und Dichtstoffe
160	EPD-DIV-20140089-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse a	zur Bauwerksabdichtung
161	EPD-DIV-20140090-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse a	Grundierungen und Haftvermittler der für Beton und Estriche
162	EPD-DIV-20140091-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse a	zum Oberflächenschutz von Beton
163	EPD-DIV-20140092-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse a	Grundierungen, Sperrbeschichtungen, Lacke und Lasuren zur Beschichtung von Gebäuden, Bauelementen und Bauteilen zu dekorativen, funktionalen oder schützenden Zwecken
164	EPD-DIV-20140093-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse b	Klebstoffe, Fixierungen, Vorstriche und Grundierungen für Bodenbelags- bzw. Parkettarbeiten
165	EPD-DIV-20140094-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse b	Fliesenklebstoff
166	EPD-DIV-20140095-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse b	Kleb-, Beschichtungs- und Dichtstoffe
167	EPD-DIV-20140096-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse b	zur Bauwerksabdichtung
168	EPD-DIV-20140097-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse b	Grundierungen und Haftvermittler der für Beton und Estriche

Serial No.		Type of product	Composition	Technical application
169	EPD-DIV-20140098-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse b	zum Oberflächenschutz von Beton
170	EPD-DIV-20140099-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	Klasse b	Grundierungen, Sperrbeschichtungen, Lacke und Lasuren zur Beschichtung von Gebäuden, Bauelementen und Bauteilen zu dekorativen, funktionalen oder schützenden Zwecken
171	EPD-DIV-20140103-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	lösemittelfrei	Klebstoffe, Fixierungen, Vorstriche und Grundierungen für Bodenbelags- bzw. Parkettarbeiten
172	EPD-DIV-20140104-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	lösemittelfrei	Fliesenklebstoff
173	EPD-DIV-20140105-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	lösemittelfrei	Kleb-, Beschichtungs- und Dichtstoffe
174	EPD-DIV-20140101-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	lösemittelfrei	zur Bauwerksabdichtung
175	EPD-DIV-20140100-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	lösemittelfrei	Grundierungen und Haftvermittler der für Beton und Estriche
176	EPD-DIV-20140102-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	lösemittelfrei	zum Oberflächenschutz von Beton
177	EPD-DIV-20140106-IBG1-DE	Dispersionsprodukte	lösemittelfrei	Grundierungen, Sperrbeschichtungen, Lacke und Lasuren zur Beschichtung von Gebäuden, Bauelementen und Bauteilen zu dekorativen, funktionalen oder schützenden Zwecken
178	EPD-DBC-2013211-D	Kunststoffmodifizierte Bitumendickbeschichtungen	Kunststoffmodifizierte Bitumendickbeschichtungen	zur Bauwerksabdichtung
179	EPD-DBC-20140005-IAE1-EN	Concrete admixtures		Plasticizer and superplasticizer
180	EPD-DBC-20140006-IAE1-EN	Concrete admixtures		Water-resisting admixtures
181	EPD-DBC-20140010-IAE1-EN	Concrete admixtures		Air entrainers
182	EPD-DBC-20140007-IAE1-EN	Concrete admixtures		Hardening accelerators
183	EPD-DBC-20140008-IAE1-EN	Concrete admixtures		Retarders
184	EPD-DBC-20140009-IAE1-EN	Concrete admixtures		Set accelerators
185	EPD-DBC-2014-BDSB-IBM1-EN	Construction sealants	silicone-based	All technical applications in the construction industry
186	EPD-DBC-2014-BDPB-IBM1-EN	Construction sealants	polysulfide-based	All technical applications in the construction industry
187	EPD-DBC-20140183-IBE1-DE	Baudichtstoffe	Silikonbasis	Sanitärdichtstoffe
188	EPD-DBC-20140182-IBE1-DE	Baudichtstoffe	Silikonbasis	für Verglasungen
189	EPD-DBC-20140181-IBE1-DE	Baudichtstoffe	Silikonbasis	Fassadendichtstoffe
190	EPD-DBC-20140185-IBE1-DE	Baudichtstoffe	Polysulfidbasis	für befahrene Flächen
191	EPD-DBC-20140184-IBE1-DE	Baudichtstoffe	Polysulfidbasis	für begangene Flächen
192	EPD-DBC-20140180-IBE1-DE	Baudichtstoffe	Polysulfidbasis	für Fugenabdichtungen in LAU-Anlagen

Deutsche Bauchemie e. V.
Mainzer Landstraße 55
60329 Frankfurt am Main
Telephone +49 69 2556 - 1318
Telefax +49 69 2556 - 1319
www.deutsche-bauchemie.de

DEUTSCHE BAUCHEMIE